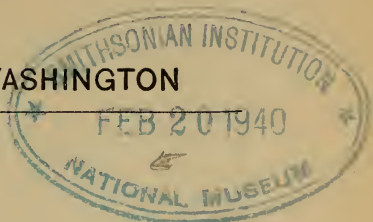


PROCEEDINGS  
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## A NEW POCKET GOPHER FROM NEVADA.

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Receipt of recently collected pocket gophers from western Nevada has led to a re-study of material of the genus *Thomomys* of that region. This re-study shows that the pocket gophers from Eastgate are not typical of *Thomomys bottae canus*, to which race they were previously referred (Hall and Davis: Univ. Calif. Publ. Zool., vol. 40, p. 394, 1935), but are different; enough so, in our opinion, to warrant recognition as a separate geographic race. This may be known as:

***Thomomys bottae lucrificus*, new subspecies.**

*Type*.—Male, adult, skin and skull; no. 70602, Mus. Vert. Zool.; Eastgate, Churchill County, Nevada; May 15, 1936; collected by W. C. Russell; original no. 4392.

*Range*.—Known only from the type locality and, at an elevation 600 feet higher, along the creek which flows from the Desatoya Mountains westward to the type locality.

*Diagnosis*.—Size: Large (see measurements). Color: Winter pelage: near (18''h to j) Tawny Olive (capitalized color names after Ridgway: Color Standards and Nomenclature. 1912) above, or grayish, tinged with buff; below plumbeous tipped with whitish. Summer pelage: more reddish (less of smoked effect) above, and plumbeous lightly tipped with white below. In both pelages, pectoral region plumbeous sometimes with buffy tinge; inguinal region plumbeous or white. Skull: Large, nasals expanded distally; hamular processes of lacrimals large; tympanic bullae angular anterolaterally and but little inflated; occiput anterodorsally inclined.

*Comparisons*.—*Thomomys bottae lucrificus* resembles *T. b. canus* and *T. b. fumosus* in size (see external measurements) and is larger than *T. b. depressus* and *T. b. solitarius*. In color *lucrificus* is intermediate between *canus* and *fumosus* but distinctly closer to the latter in both winter and summer pelage. Adult male skulls differ from those of topotypes of *canus*

and specimens of *canus* from Fallon, as follows: Upper incisors shorter and narrower; nasopremaxillary sutures convex medially rather than straight; nasals expanded distally and bluntly extended medially rather than truncate anteriorly and straight-sided. Hamular processes of lacrimals larger; occiput more anterodorsally (less vertically) inclined; dorsal margin of foramen magnum rarely, as opposed to commonly, notched; interpterygoid space averaging more narrowly V-shaped; tympanic bullae anterolaterally angular rather than smoothly rounded, and less inflated ventrally and medially. Differences of the same nature but of lesser degree are shown by females. Selected differences of adult male and female skulls of *lucrificus* from those of *fumosus* are: Larger size; relatively as well as actually, greater zygomatic breadth; larger jugals; dorsal outline of skull viewed laterally, without the marked dorsal convexity at junction of rostrum and interorbital region.

*Remarks.*—*T. b. lucrificus* appears to be as closely related to *T. b. fumosus* as to *T. b. canus*. The range of *canus* corresponds in general with the northwestern reaches of Lake Lahonton. The fifty-odd miles of extremely arid desert between the type locality of *lucrificus* and the easternmost record station of *canus*, near Fallon, is not known to be inhabited by pocket gophers of any species. If any occur there, we would expect them to be of, or closely related to, the race *T. b. depressus*. The fifty-mile extent of country separating *T. b. lucrificus* from *T. b. fumosus* to the eastward, is occupied by *Thomomys quadratus*, a distinct species. *T. b. lucrificus*, then, is thought to be geographically isolated from other races of its species, excepting possibly *T. b. solitarius* and *T. b. depressus*. An individual of either of these races is hardly half the mass of one of *lucrificus*. For example, adult males of *lucrificus* average 200 grams in weight and those of the other two mentioned races, only 100 grams.

*Measurements.*—Average and extreme measurements, in millimeters, of 6 adult males and 11 adult females, are as follows: Total length, ♂ 255 (238–265), ♀ 229 (216–245); length of tail, 81 (72–88), 72 (65–79); length of hind foot, 32.2 (31.0–33.0), 30.2 (27.0–31.0); basilar length, 37.6 (35.1–39.2), 33.2 (32.0–35.2); length of nasals, 16.2 (15.5–17.2), 13.5 (12.8–14.5); zygomatic breadth, 28.3 (27.0–29.3), 24.2 (23.0–26.7); mastoidal breadth, 22.6 (22.1–23.0), 20.4 (19.5–21.3); breadth of rostrum, 8.9 (8.6–9.3), 8.0 (7.5–8.6); interorbital constriction, 7.1 (6.9–7.5), 7.0 (6.7–7.2); alveolar length of upper cheek teeth, 8.5 (8.0–8.8), 8.2 (7.6–8.6); depth of skull (palate to frontal), 16.3 (14.9–17.2), 14.6 (13.8–15.6); length of rostrum (middle of anterior border of nasals to lateral junction of maxilla with hamular process of lacrimal), 19.2 (17.7–20.2), 16.4 (15.7–17.5).

*Specimens examined.*—Total number, 37; type locality, 31; at 5025 feet elevation, along creek flowing from the Desatoya Mountains westward to the type locality, 6.